

FOR PRESIDENT:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The South Carolina Delegation—Nomination of Tilden and Hendricks—Incidents of the Convention.

The delegates from South Carolina to the National Democratic Convention rendezvoused in Atlanta, Ga., on the 23rd of June, for the purpose of taking a special train from that city to St. Louis, which had been arranged to accommodate delegates and visitors from South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and was under the charge of Mr. Albert W. Whann, special agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. The special train left Atlanta at 4.10 on Friday afternoon, with four Pullman sleeping cars, occupied mainly by delegates from the States already designated. The delegates from Georgia were headed by Gov. James M. Smith, and embraced a number of distinguished politicians from every section of the Empire State, including editors and correspondents of influential newspapers. The South Carolina delegates were not long in establishing friendly and cordial relations with their neighbors from across the Savannah, and the kindly intercourse between the delegations assisted to pass away the tedious hours of travel between Atlanta and St. Louis. The party took supper at Dalton; thence to Chattanooga by ten o'clock; thence to Nashville by daylight next morning; breakfasted at Waverly—forty miles beyond Nashville; crossed the Mississippi River at Columbus, Ky., in the afternoon, and dined at Belmont, on the west bank of the Father of Waters; thence to St. Louis, over the Iron Mountain Railroad, a distance of 195 miles from Belmont—reaching our destination at 12.30 o'clock on Saturday night. Although this appears to be a quick trip, it was protracted three hours and a half beyond the schedule time arranged for the special train, which was attributable to loss of time, perhaps, in obtaining refreshments for the delegates at the several stations, as a number of them always stipulated that ample time was to be allowed for meals.

Our delegation procured quarters at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, which is located on Fourth Street, in a quiet neighborhood, yet easily accessible to the great centers of interest. The house is well kept and conveniently arranged, and the proprietor evinced every desire to make his guests feel at home. The South Carolinians were the only delegation in full force at this hotel, but it was thronged with individual delegates and visitors, many of whom were obliged to accept the humblest cot whereon to repose their weary limbs, and were glad to get shelter of any sort. It is stated that the largest and finest hotels were compelled to fill their halls and passages with cots for the accommodation of visitors; in fact, we saw the evidences of this crowded state of affairs in almost every hotel, and hundreds were unable to secure accommodations at public houses, but were lucky enough to procure lodgings at private residences.

The delegation organized on Monday morning by the selection of Gen. John Bratton, of Fairfield, as chairman, and Maj. William Elliott, of Beaufort, as Secretary. When the entire number reach St. Louis, the delegation was composed as follows:

- State at Large—Gen. John Bratton, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Gen. John D. Kennedy and James A. Hoyt—the latter supplying the place of Hon. W. D. Porter.
- First District—John S. Richardson and John D. McClellan.
- Second District—M. P. O'Connor, and John F. Ficken.
- Third District—Samuel McGowan and W. B. Stanley.
- Fourth District—B. F. Perry and John H. Evans.
- Fifth District—William Elliott and John C. Sheppard.

Col. Wm. Wallace, alternate for the State-at-large, and Dr. Sampson Pope, alternate for the Third Congressional District, were also present with the delegation.

It was generally understood that the preference of the majority was for Tilden as the most available candidate, and informal consultations showed that the delegates proposed to vote as a unit, believing that the interests involved were likely to be promoted by such action. But the preferences of individuals were not allowed to outweigh more important results, and each one felt that it was requisite to obtain the clearest and most positive evidence in regard to all the candidates before deciding this vexed question. Hence, the delegates were assiduous in procuring information and comparing notes of the situation before deciding finally upon their action in this respect. Being without the slightest instructions from the State Convention, and feeling the responsibility resting upon them, the delegation was prepared to give just weight and importance to the conflicting views which prevailed on our arrival, and the opportunities were not wanting to glean the arguments presented by the friends and opponents of the several candidates, for a number of gentlemen representing the interests of Tilden and Hendricks were kind enough to favor us with their views at different times. It was finally determined to vote as a unit, and the chairman was instructed to cast the ballot for Samuel J. Tilden so long as he was in the field. This was the deliberate, mature and unanimous opinion of the delegates, after carefully weighing all the arguments brought to bear in favor of the other candidates, and uninfluenced by any other considerations than the welfare of the entire country and the success of the Democracy in the coming election.

On Tuesday morning, the delegation was requested by the National Executive Committee to name members of the several committees for the organization of the Convention, and the following were

chosen: John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, for the committee on credentials; John H. Evans, of Spartanburg, for the committee on permanent organization, and Sam'l. McToway, of Abbeville, for the committee on platform and resolutions. Every State was entitled to one member on each committee. Hon. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, was designated as Vice President, and James A. Hoyt, of Anderson, was named as Secretary, in the organization of the Convention—these officers being selected, like the committees, from each State.

The magnificent hall in which the Convention was held belonged to the Merchants' Exchange—a wealthy and influential corporation, embracing the produce merchants and dealers of St. Louis. The building was recently erected for the accommodation of the growing interests of the mercantile community, and is a most substantial and palatial ornament to that portion of the city. The architect, Maj. Francis D. Lee, is a native of South Carolina, who removed to St. Louis ten years ago, and has achieved great success in his profession. He was a member of the resident committee, in charge of the decoration and arrangement of the hall, and it was under his immediate supervision that the admirable plans of the resident committee were perfected. We will not attempt a full description of the hall and its extensive ornamentation, which reflected most favorably upon the liberality and good taste of the citizens of St. Louis, whose profuse hospitality was manifested in the extensive and elaborate arrangements made for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of delegates and visitors. The hall is about two hundred feet in length and about eighty feet in width, and its capacity was estimated to hold six thousand persons, on the floor and in the galleries. The rostrum was directly facing the main entrance, and was beautifully decorated with costly flowers in large marble vases. Along the front edge of the platforms, on either side of the rostrum, were flower pots filled with rare exotics and beautiful plants—an evidence of the cultivated taste and elegance pervading the community.

Over the center of the rostrum, and against the gallery was a large medallion representing the coat of arms of the United States, and around the entire hall, resting against the gallery, were a number of smaller medallions representing the coat of arms of each State and Territory. These medallions were entwined with long grasses to form an appropriate frame, and were connected with each other by festoons of evergreens.

The arrangement of the hall for the seating of delegates was in a semi-circular form, enclosing the rostrum as the focal point. The seats were arranged for the exact number of delegates, and each State was assigned its position, which was designated by a small banner, on which was inscribed the name of the State, surrounding the typical eagle on a shield. Narrow aisles at convenient distances permitted the delegates to reach their places. The seats were common wood-bottom chairs, fastened together underneath with a strip of plank. A single row of chairs for ladies was in the rear of the delegates, against the railing which separated the spectators from the Convention. Outside of the railing was the accommodations for visitors, and every inch of available space was brought into requisition, as the demand was much greater than the supply even in this large structure. The seats were so arranged that those in the rear were nearly as desirable as the front rows, as they gradually ascended from the floor. The entire arrangement was temporary in its character, and yet the improvements were entirely substantial.

The police management was excellent in every respect; indeed, we were impressed with the polite and intelligent conduct of the police force throughout the city. Officers were stationed on the grand stair-case to prevent persons ascending to the main entrance who were not supplied with tickets of admission, and thereby prevent a blockade of the passage-ways. Others were stationed at convenient distances to preserve order, and several policemen assisted the doorkeepers in recognizing those entitled to admission. Each delegate was supplied with a badge and ticket of admission, besides three tickets for his friends, and we were told that such was the anxiety to witness the proceedings, persons were offering large sums of money for admission cards; in some instances \$25 was offered without success.

The temporary organization of the Convention was decidedly pleasing to every one. The selection of Mr. Henry Watterson, the gifted and accomplished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, as temporary chairman was recognized as a just and worthy tribute to an honored profession, which makes and unmakes politicians every day, and is seldom elevated through its members to prominent places in party management. Besides, it was a merited acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Watterson, whose activity and energy ranked him among the foremost of Gov. Tilden's friends. His brief career as a presiding officer was marked by efficiency and directness in the discharge of his duties, while his opening address was pointed, earnest and eloquent. Many of the delegates expressed a regret that the mantle of authority was not continued with Mr. Watterson, whose style of presiding was in agreement with their ideas of good sense and sound judgment.

The Convention held two sessions on the first day, resulting in a permanent organization by the selection of Gen. John A. McClelland, of Illinois, as President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State represented. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contested seats, and that all the States were fully represented. Gen. McClelland made an earnest and patriotic speech on assuming the chair, which was vociferously cheered. His administration as presiding officer was not an overwhelming success, however, as it was with great difficulty many of the delegates caught his words from time to time.

The committee on platform and resolutions went to work with energy and assiduity, remaining in session the greater part of Tuesday night, and resuming their labors early on Wednesday morning. Quite a number of papers were presented

for their consideration, and the committee finally adopted the platform offered by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York. It was regarded as a model production, finished in all its parts, and harmonious in its construction, embodying the ideas of a party demanding reform as the leading object and correction of abuses as the prime necessity for an over-burdened people. This document was presented at the afternoon session on Wednesday, and was read by Gov. Dorsheimer (at the request of the chairman of the committee), in clear, distinct tones, and in the most emphatic manner. Each sentence was made to express its full meaning, and the reading was frequently interrupted with rapturous applause, especially when the enormities of the past ten years were depicted and denounced. Gov. Dorsheimer is a fine-looking specimen of humanity, and made a most decided impression in this performance.

The debate which ensued upon the presentation of a minority report by Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was piquant and interesting, but it was evident that the platform read by Gov. Dorsheimer had been acceptable to the large majority, and the gallant fight made by Gen. Ewing over the currency plank was in behalf of a lost cause. This was the only possible chance for any serious discussion upon the nature of the platform, and the advocates of soft money felt that their efforts would prove hopeless, as the sentiment of the Convention was unmistakable in its character. Perhaps two hours were consumed in the debate, and the final vote effectually settled the currency question in the Democratic party, overthrowing the Ohio inflationists with remarkable ease and facility.

When the platform was adopted, immediate demand was made for a ballot, which was seconded from all parts of the hall. The roll of States was called, and nominations were declared in order. Little Delaware led off by nominating that incorruptible patriot and honored statesman, Thomas F. Bayard; Indiana presented the upright and worthy occupant of her executive chair, Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, whose name is a synonym of public and private virtues; New Jersey followed by presenting the great reformer, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, whose record in every respect met the requirements of the hour; Ohio brought forth Ex-Gov. William Allen as the favorite of its delegation; and Pennsylvania gave her preference to the great soldier and pure gentleman, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. The name of each candidate was received with immense applause, but the popular acclaim indicated that Tilden and Hendricks were the favorites of the majority. It was evident that among the spectators (who were chiefly from Illinois, Indiana and Missouri) Gov. Hendricks had the strongest following, while it was equally apparent that among the delegates Gov. Tilden stood foremost from the outset. The balloting proceeded in regular order, and the interest manifested was intense among delegates and spectators. The count was kept by hundreds of persons, and the result was known throughout the vast audience long before the clerk announced officially that no choice had been made. Gov. Tilden's strong majority indicated his selection by the requisite two-thirds vote on the second ballot, and at once there was a rapid consultation among the delegations voting for other candidates. The second ballot was ordered, and aside from interruptions of applause when changes were made in rapidity to the end of the list, when additional changes made the nomination of Gov. Tilden a certainty, which caused a scene of rejoicing and an indescribable uproar for the space of ten minutes. The vast audience rose from their seats, and gave three cheers for Tilden, the next President, and as the wave of applause died away, there was a fresh outbreak from enthusiastic and delighted spectators, and the scene was renewed with increased demonstrations of zeal and fervor in behalf of the successful candidate.

When the result was finally announced by the Secretary, it was the signal for a fresh tumult in every quarter, and "Tilden! Tilden!" was the name on every lip! The magnificent band attempted to restore order by inspiring music, but it was a failure, and its delightful notes were drowned in the general applause which the effort re-awakened. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the popular demonstration over the result, and we will not attempt a further description of such an exciting episode. At 8.25 p.m. the Convention adjourned amid the wildest enthusiasm, after being in session for more than six hours.

When the Convention re-assembled on Thursday morning, there was a single purpose developed in every conversation between the delegates, and a determination asserted to make the work of the Democracy invincible by uniting the strength of Hendricks with the solidity of Tilden. This feeling was manifest throughout the various delegations, and many were impatient to complete the ticket without further delay, notwithstanding the shower of congratulatory telegrams which had poured in upon the President of the Convention, which he directed to be read for the information of the delegates. The anxiety to nominate Hendricks for Vice President was soon gratified, and when the Secretary began to call the roll, the simple answer "Hendricks" came from each delegation, and was re-echoed every time by thousands of tongues. The column was unbroken until Ohio was reached, and the chairman of that delegation broke the steady phalanx by announcing thirty-six for Hendricks and eight blanks. For a moment there was a suppressed murmuring throughout the hall, and when the announcement was repeated by the Secretary, innumerable hisses greeted those having the temerity to place their judgment against the wishes of the Convention. Indiana was allowed to defer its vote until the last moment, when its representative expressed the wishes of the delegation by declaring that they were not authorized to use the name of Gov. Hendricks in connection with the Vice Presidency, and neither were they empowered to withdraw his name for that position; that the Convention must take the responsibility, in which the delegates from Indiana were willing to share, and cast the ballot of their State in unison with the balance. Pennsylvania announced that the Convention was ready

to take the responsibility, and urged an unanimous vote for Hendricks. With the exception of the eight dissenters from Ohio, the ballot was solid for Gov. Hendricks as the nominee for Vice President, and then ensued a similar scene to that enacted the evening before, intensified by the completion of the good work under such favorable auspices. The talismanic names of "Tilden and Hendricks" were now united, and the hearty congratulations were exchanged amid the most unbounded applause ever witnessed in an assemblage of this character.

We cannot undertake to relate the proceedings at greater length in this issue, nor can we describe the enthusiasm manifested in St. Louis over the result. All differences among Democrats were thrust aside, and there was complete harmony and unity in support of the successful candidates. The South Carolina delegation were congratulated and complimented in every direction for the prudence, discretion and wisdom manifested in their conduct. In closing the proceedings, each State was requested to name a member of the National Executive Committee to serve the ensuing four years, and Col. James H. Rion, of Winnsboro, was nominated on the part of South Carolina. His energy and efficiency are widely known, and there are few men in the State possessing greater executive ability. Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of Charleston, was designated as a member of the committee to inform Tilden and Hendricks of their nominations.

Our delegation was complimented with an elegant dinner at the Lindell House, given by Judge Green, of New York, and Gen. McCook, of Ohio. A number of gentlemen from various States were invited to meet the delegation, including Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, a member of Congress from New York, and the newly elected Chairman of the National Executive Committee; Gen. George P. Smith, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest and most earnest Democrats of the Convention; Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General of New York, and a young man of brilliant talent. Under the genial hospitality of our pleasant hosts, the South Carolinians spent the fleeting hours with genuine enjoyment and unalloyed satisfaction, and it was an occasion which will long be remembered and cherished by all participants. In the evening, an invitation was accepted to meet a number of ladies and gentlemen at the hospitable residence of Maj. Francis D. Lee, where a genuine and hearty welcome awaited us. The refinement and courtesy of our excellent host and his charming lady shed fragrance upon the parting hour, and we left St. Louis the next morning with kindly reminiscences of their fascinating home.

Our party dispersed on Friday morning, with glowing recollections of the eventful sojourn in St. Louis. Some went to the great Centennial, and six or eight started homeward on the nearest and quickest route, as we believed, only to meet with disappointment. Between thirty-five and forty miles south of St. Louis, we encountered the effect of an unprecedented freshet, which debarré further travel in this direction. A small town named Victoria was the first halting place, and the stream which swept by the town was dangerously swollen, so that the train would not attempt its passage. Several hundred yards of railroad were torn up by the great flood of waters, which went surging along with angry defiance, and it was only a few hours until the news came that a similar disaster had cut off communication with St. Louis. We passed the weary hours in conversation and reading, until late in the afternoon, when an impromptu ratification meeting of the citizens was assembled, and South Carolina called upon to respond. Messrs. John C. Sheppard and John S. Richardson made eloquent and forcible speeches, mainly upon the condition of affairs in our State, and their remarks were warmly and enthusiastically received by the Missourians, who evinced the greatest interest and sympathy for our unhappy condition.

The next morning we hired a wagon to carry our party to De Soto, a more thriving and extensive town, situated three or four miles from Victoria, and which had been submerged in water the day before. Here we remained until eleven o'clock on Saturday night, when a welcome train bore us away from the miseries and discomforts engendered by the freshet, and with lighter hearts than we had experienced for thirty-six hours.

Along the route homeward we met the greatest enthusiasm over the result of the St. Louis Convention, and received many warm and encouraging words of congratulation. The nomination of Tilden and Hendricks awakened general commendation among all classes, and we are confident that the ticket will sweep the country in November, and wrest the government from the control of a party whose greatest distinction is the ineffable disgrace and degradation branded upon its history through corruption, profligacy and peculation.

Dispatches from Iowa gave fearful accounts of destruction of life and property in that State on the 6th inst. A tornado passed over Burlington, demolishing twenty houses, killing three persons and wounding others. The village of Rockdale was washed out. A dam on the stream above the town broke and every house was either carried off or moved from its foundation except the mill. The flood came in the dead hours of the night, and drowned forty-two persons. At Dubuque the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Bridges and one house were washed away, and live stock and some persons drowned. The next morning found the town abounding in the exhibition of death and destruction. From twenty-five to forty persons were drowned in Warren county and six or eight in Watson, besides some one hundred and fifty houses were destroyed in these two counties. The killed were principally the wives and children of farmers. The devastation of crops, fences and animals in Central Iowa was immense.

Barrow County rejoices over a jail delivery, which liberated four prisoners. Two were condemned to be hanged to-morrow, and it is thought were liberated by filing their manacles and either unlocking or having the doors unlocked, as there were no signs of a breaking. The crowd which expected the pleasure of witnessing the execution will have to wait for another day to see the show.

THE CHARLESTON JUDGESHIP.

The people of the entire State are now beginning to watch with deep solicitude the progress and probabilities of Whipper's contest for the seat of Judge Reed upon the First Circuit. This would-be colored Judge, in a speech at Orangeburg on the fourth of July, again repeated his declaration that he would have the position or die in his attempt to take it. From his known seditions and violent disposition, it may be seriously apprehended that, feeling he can rely for assistance upon the large colored majorities in the Circuit to sustain him, he will give trouble in his efforts to don the judicial ermine. This difficulty which has been impending since the election of Judges last winter, must come to a crisis in August, as Whipper claims that his term begins at that time. Judge Reed, at the solicitation of the respectable citizens of each of these places, has determined to maintain his position and enforce what he, in common with many eminent attorneys of the State, considers to be the law of the case. In reaching this determination, we think Judge Reed has acted wisely, and will be sustained by the honest and intelligent people of the State, irrespective of party or color. He can rely upon such assistance as may be necessary to enforce his view of the matter, and by his firm and decided course will no doubt earn the gratitude of the people of the First Circuit and the commendation of the whole people of South Carolina who are lovers of law and order. Some persons dread a conflict in settling the question as to this judgeship, but we apprehend nothing of the kind, unless Governor Chamberlain proves false to the position he has assumed in regard to it, and is indifferent to his duty to the people of the State over which he is Governor. By refusing to commission Whipper, he has declared that Judge Reed is the proper incumbent, and as the Governor of the State it is his duty to sustain him in this position, if it requires the entire militia of the State to accomplish it, and if the militia is not sufficient for the purpose, then, as Governor, he should call for United States troops to assist him. If there is any trouble, Gov. Chamberlain will be responsible for it. He has not commissioned Whipper because his election was unconstitutional, and he cannot, after taking this position, allow such an infringement of the constitution as permitting Whipper to take his seat or produce a riot in the attempt. The Governor should have an ample force of reliable men for the enforcement of the law at the coming term of the Circuit Court in Charleston and Orangeburg. We suppose this will be done, and the matter will pass off quietly. If, however, it is not done, the people of these Counties will doubtless obey the orders of Judge Reed, and sustain him independent of the State militia. Such a necessity ought to be averted, by the Governor, and the citizens will be forced in self-defense to prevent by whatever means may be necessary the elevation of so corrupt and ignorant a man as Whipper to the bench.

A TERRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE.

The United States Army, which was stationed in Montana to repress the violence of the Sioux Indians towards white emigrants to the famous Black Hills, have recently met the most disastrous and bloody defeat ever suffered by the United States Army from the Indians. Nothing since the defeat of Braddock in colonial times has equalled it. The particulars may be briefly summed up as follows:

Gen. Custer with five companies found an Indian camp of twenty-five lodges, on the Little Horse River, and on the 25th of June attacked it with companies C, L, I, F, and E, of the seventh cavalry, at the thickest part of the camp on the left, and sent Maj. Reno with seven companies to attack the right of the encampment. On the 26th the troops moved on to the right, and in the twenty-four preceding miles, and rested only a few hours before beginning the fight. Gen. Custer had about two hundred and fifty men in his detachment, and had not more than begun the fight when he was completely surrounded by the Indians, who poured a murderous fire into the ranks, causing destruction and annihilation to Custer's whole force, which, with the exception of a single scout of the Crow Indians, was killed complete and entire. The seventh regiment fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indians' loss cannot be estimated. The Indians killed the whole Custer family, and all fell near to each other. Two hundred and seven men were killed almost before the officers were aware of the attack. Custer, his brother-in-law, Col. Custer, his brother-in-law, Col. Calhoun, and his nephew, Col. Yates, Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lieutenant Crittenden, Lieutenant Sturgis, Col. Cooke, Lieutenant Port, Lieutenant Harrington, Dr. Lord, Mack Kellogg, the Bismarck Tribune correspondent, the Indians numbered from 2,500 to 4,000. When they left the field it looked like a slaughter pen. The dead were much mutilated. Little else is known of the operations of this detachment except their course as traced by the dead.

Upon the right, the fight though desperate was not so disastrous. Gen. Custer with three companies was surrounded by the Indians, and after one hour's hard fighting, losing Lieutenants McIntosh and Hodgson, and twelve men, and having several Indian scouts killed and many wounded, he cut his way out and gained the bluff, 100 feet high, where he entrenched his command, and after being joined by Col. Benton, with four companies, he held out until the morning. Here the Indians made repeated assaults, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Indians finally gained higher ground than Reno held, and were armed with longer range guns than the cavalry. They kept up from that point a galling fire all night long, and the Indians made a desperate effort to reach the attack at daylight. Reno had lost forty-odd killed before reaching the bluff, many in hand-to-hand conflicts, the Indians outnumbering them ten to one. The men were without water for thirty-six hours. They determined to reach water at all hazards, and Col. Benton made a gallant and routed the main body, guarding the approach to water. Water was gained with one killed and seven wounded. The fighting then ceased for the night, during which time Reno proposed to resist further attacks. There had now been forty-eight hours fighting, with no water for four days, and the Indians were weary, and fighting ended, when the Indians abandoned their village in great haste. General Terry with Gibbon, commanding his own infantry, had arrived, and as the comrades met men went on each other's necks. Inquiries were made for the master, but he could not be found. Soon after an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer dead and stripped naked, but not mutilated, and near him were the other officers and men as above described. The number of killed is estimated at 300 and wounded at 31.

GREAT RIOT IN HAMBURG.

A Colored Military Company Resists the Civil Authorities, and Bloody War Ensues.

A frightful conflict between the whites and blacks took place in Hamburg, S. C., on last Saturday night, resulting in the killing of three negroes and one white man during the engagement, and of seven colored men after the fight was over.

The origin of the affray was the insolent behavior of a colored militia company in Hamburg on the fourth of July. On that day Messrs. Thomas Butler and Henry Gelben were riding through the town on their way home and were detained by the militia company, which obstructed the highway. Some of the soldiers threatened to keep them there all night. Three days later they, the young men, applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter explained, and to determine whether or not they had a right to block up the public road. Rivers is or was a General Officer of militia, and is likewise a Trial Justice. The examination was had, and the captain of the militia, Doc. Adams, was so insolent as to induce Rivers to commit him for contempt of court, and to remove these white men to the jail. The next day they were presented by Gen. M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, the father of Thos. Butler, to prosecute Adams. Gen. Butler reached Hamburg on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to the office of Thos. Butler, where the trial was to take place. The negroes swore in advance that they would submit to no punishment inflicted by the magistrate, and were loud and threatening in the expression of their views. Gen. Butler asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his military capacity as a major, or in his civil capacity as trial justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell until he had examined into the case. At 4 o'clock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc. Adams failed to put in an appearance. After waiting some time, Gen. Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The negroes then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was up the street in a defiant attitude. Gen. Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time that it was put a stop to. The negroes swore that they would give the names of twenty of the best citizens in Edgefield as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if Gen. Butler, in case the arms were given up, would he see that the town was protected during the night. General Butler assured him that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return, he told Gen. Butler that the mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would come with him to the Council Chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would give up the arms.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still hesitated about giving up the arms. In the meantime, however, a number of white citizens had assembled in the town and matters began to look equally. Gen. Butler rode over to Augusta and telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain that he would give up the arms if he would send him a quantity of ammunition found in one of the houses. Prince Rivers fled from Hamburg and took refuge in Augusta.

A reporter conversed with one of the negro prisoners named Gilbert Muller, who works in Augusta. He said that he knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty. All he knew was that when he got home from his work that afternoon, his captain ordered him to get his gun and ammunition, and to go to the depot and obeyed orders and was with the company in the house while the firing was taking place. He declared, however, he did not fire a single shot. Each member of the company had two rounds of ammunition. They had all gone into the cellar of the building when the cannon commenced firing, and he supposed that they were there when the firing commenced. He considered it best to give himself up, and he therefore did so.

Blaine's physical disabilities are increasing, and his physicians have forbidden any exercise on his part—even the writing of a letter. This prostration of the noted Maine politician is due to his mental exertion in Congress during the past session, and has probably been aggravated by his defeat in the Republican National Convention. The effect of his fight against the South in Congress is not to go without a reward, however, for the Governor of Maine has tendered him the appointment of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Senator Morrill's acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

WOOL CARDING.

The Anderson Wool Cards are in good condition, and ready for use. Wool let with Messrs. N. K. Sullivan & Co. Anderson, S. C. The cards are carded and returned free of any extra charge. F. E. HARRISON.

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COTTON GINS.

FOR INFORMATION or Circular in regard to the "EMERY" or the "COTTON BLOOM" GIN, address B. EARLE BROWN, Pendleton, S. C.

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STOLEN!

FROM the subscriber Tuesday night, July 12, a BLACK MOUNTAIN dog, old, with a white spot in her forehead, with a few gray hairs on her left thigh. Any information thankfully received, and will pay for any trouble or expense incurred. B. BURDITT, Bachelor's Retreat, Oconee County.

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Attention, Republicans.

ALL Republicans who reside within the corporate limits of the Town of Anderson, S. C., are hereby notified to meet at the Greeley Institute on Monday evening, July 17th, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Let every Republican be present. Matters of importance will be considered, of which we will take in the coming Town election.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, County Chairman.

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OUT OF THE ASHES.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS. THE undersigned by to announce to the public generally that they have again opened their CARRIAGE AND REPAIR BUSINESS. In the new and commodious buildings erected by Capt. D. C. Jones, opposite the Jail, in the city of Benson House, where they are prepared to attend to all work in their line, such as manufacturing and repairing Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c. Special attention to Repairing Jobs and Cutting Tires. All work entrusted to us will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

PLEASE NOTICE. That the books of the old firm of J. L. Fant & Co. are in the hands of Mr. N. Scott for collection, and parties indebted will please settle at once either by cash or note, as we are compelled to settle up the old business.

J. L. FANT, N. SCOTT.

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pected to die from the wound. A young man named Morgan was accidentally shot by the leg by one of his comrades while pursuing a fleeing negro. He was firing at the negro, together with others, at the time. His wound, while painful, is not considered dangerous. The negroes who were last captured were discovered hid away in cellars and under floors.

It is reported that early on Sunday morning seven of the prisoners were taken out and killed. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says: "About two o'clock, or a little before, the roll was called of the prisoners and those who were considered ring leaders of the disturbance in this county, were carried to a corn-field near the river and turned loose. As they ran they were fired upon and killed. One of the men shot was named Attaway, a county commissioner and a member of the Legislature. The prisoners died unceremoniously. The remainder were then turned loose. Before the shooting took place, a detail of twenty-five men was made, and ordered to take the prisoners to Aiken to jail. On the way it was determined to kill the ring leaders, and the shooting was done as described. Some of the negroes died of Augusta, and the lives of three by persuading the guards to let them bring the negroes to this city. They were taken to the city hall and discharged. The man who was shot after being captured, John Thomas, was also brought to the city hall. The police were also ordered to take up the negroes killed; one white man killed, another severely wounded. The wounded man is in the hospital. As the remainder of the prisoners were turned loose they were fired into but it is not known whether any of them were killed or not."

At 8 o'clock a force of Augusta city police, armed with police guns, was marched to the South Carolina end of the city bridge, and drawn up in a line across the structure in order to protect the latter, as it was understood that threats in regard to it had been made by the negroes. There was no demonstration in this regard, however. During the evening, while the firing was going on in Hamburg, intense excitement prevailed in Augusta, and everybody was anxious to learn the latest news from the front. It was a matter of no little danger to attempt to get near the scene while the battle was progressing, as the balls were flying in every direction. Several of the balls fell in Washington street.

When the negro's first fired from the windows of the Sibley building, they set up a loud yell. The fire and the yell were both answered at once by the whites. A number of the latter were stationed on the river bank and kept up a rapid fire on the building. After the firing began kerosene oil was poured on a small wooden structure next to the Sibley building and the torch applied to it. Information of the fact was conveyed to Gen. Butler, who immediately rode to the spot and ordered the fire extinguished, peremptorily forbidding any suggestion of the negroes' possession of the ammunition in the building. It is stated that the ammunition was furnished to them by a white man named Schiller, who came over to Augusta and purchased it yesterday morning. It was rumored through the evening that the negroes had telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain, asking him to send them arms, but the rumor could not be traced to any authentic source. None of the arms held by the negroes were captured, but a quantity of ammunition was found in one of the houses. Prince Rivers fled from Hamburg and took refuge in Augusta.

A reporter conversed with one of the negro prisoners named Gilbert Muller, who works in Augusta. He said that he knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty. All he knew was that when he got home from his work that afternoon, his captain ordered him to get his gun and ammunition, and to go to the depot and obeyed orders and was with the company in the house while the firing was taking place. He declared, however, he did not fire a single shot. Each member of the company had two rounds of ammunition. They had all gone into the cellar of the building when the cannon commenced firing, and he supposed that they were there when the firing commenced. He considered it best to give himself up, and he therefore did so.

TO THE LADIES.

Switches, Frizzetts, And Curls, Made from Real Hair.

WOOL CARDING.

The Anderson Wool Cards are in good condition, and ready for use. Wool let with Messrs. N. K. Sullivan & Co. Anderson, S. C. The cards are carded and returned free of any extra charge. F. E. HARRISON.

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COTTON GINS.

FOR INFORMATION or Circular in regard to the "EMERY" or the "COTTON BLOOM" GIN, address B. EARLE BROWN, Pendleton, S. C.

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STOLEN!

FROM the subscriber Tuesday night, July 12, a BLACK MOUNTAIN dog, old, with a white spot in her forehead, with a few gray hairs on her left thigh. Any information thankfully received, and will pay for any trouble or expense incurred. B. BURDITT, Bachelor's Retreat, Oconee County.

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Attention, Republicans.

ALL Republicans who reside within the corporate limits of the Town of Anderson, S. C., are hereby notified to meet at the Greeley Institute on Monday evening, July 17th, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Let every Republican be present. Matters of importance will be considered, of which we will take in the coming Town election.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, County Chairman.

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OUT OF THE ASHES.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS. THE undersigned by to announce to the public generally that they have again opened their CARRIAGE AND REPAIR BUSINESS. In the new and commodious buildings erected by Capt. D. C. Jones, opposite the Jail, in the